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"When people *pretend* to work," said Miss Sally with infinite contempt, "I like to see 'em do it."

'Moo,' which was quite as much as could be expected of her; and Philip strolled on without any definite purpose.

Her visit to the city was indefinitely prolonged; and one bright, May morning,

man of his age was not expected to be
 ce; and with his quiet, thoughtful face, im-

...just reasoned her situation
...mediately married an old, prickly-pear

... which is true, and the fact that the ...
... the ...
...
...



TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 14, 1854.

We are indebted to our young friend, C. R. Grandy, of Norfolk, for a pamphlet copy of the Address of John Randolph Tucker, Esq., delivered before the Phoenix and Philanthropic Societies of William and Mary College, on the 3d of July, 1854.

Duncan K. McKee, the American Consul at Paris, arrived in the Arabia. He is believed to be the bearer of despatches from the Conference of Ministers recently held at Ostend, Belgium.

EXTRA TERM.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column that an extra term of the Superior Court of this county has been appointed for the third Monday in December. We do not know what Judge has been assigned to hold it.

The opponents of the principles of the Nebraska bill have succeeded at the late elections in New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—Those enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. Griffin & Gaskins, have recently erected upon the outskirts of our Town an extensive steam grist and saw mill, which is now in full operation—turning out, as we learn, flour and meal of superior quality, as well as sawing timber with great dispatch. This establishment will prove a decided accession to our Town, and we trust that the proprietors will receive a patronage from the public that will amply remunerate them for their outlay. Their energy and public spirit are worthy of commendation.

Speaking of the improvements of Elizabeth City, we are reminded of several other buildings being erected which will prove ornaments to the Town. J. W. Hinton, Esq., has nearly completed an elegant private residence on the street leading to the Norfolk road, upon the square beyond the residence of C. M. Lavery, Esq.; and, while the large brick hotel is gradually rising upon the ruins of the old "Mansion House," a beautiful building is rapidly running up in its immediate vicinity, on Main street, to be used as the office of the Farmer's Bank. When these and other improvements now in the course of construction shall be completed, they will add very much to the appearance of the Town.

The "Old North State" may be assured that the Democratic party will duly appreciate its solicitude as to the action of our party in the matter of the Senatorships. It is very kind of that paper to offer gratuitous advice to unfortunate and benighted Democracy. Perhaps, out of mere love of country and a pure desire to relieve the Democracy of their embarrassment, the modest writer of the article in Saturday's "Old North State," could be induced to make the sacrifice of abandoning his present dignified retirement and of accepting a Senatorship himself. Or, if he will not do that, he will, we feel satisfied, assume the guardianship of the Democratic party, if appealed to. Now it is true, we shall want evidence of his sincerity; but still we throw out this intimation in order that others may know, as well as ourselves, that in case no Democrat can be found, perhaps this Whig writer would consent to "serve his country for his country's good." If his services should be needed, he will doubtless be called on; meanwhile we have no doubt his suggestions will be duly considered, with reference to the source from which they emanate.

The grave-yards in this vicinity have fallen into a sad condition of neglect and decay. The one just beyond the limits of the Town is not enclosed at all, not even with a rail fence. The Episcopal burying-ground, though enclosed with a rough fence, yet furnishes painful evidences of internal neglect. The enclosures of individual lots are allowed to go to decay, and rank weeds, instead of beautiful flowers, cover up the graves of the dead. The ashes of departed relatives and friends are permitted to repose in the most undisturbed neglect by their survivors. A walk in our burying grounds is suggestive of melancholy reflections, unrelieved by the satisfaction of witnessing those pleasing tributes of affection which greater attention to the graves of the dead on the part of the living would indicate. This is generally, though, we are happy to say, not universally the case. Here and there the eye rests upon a spot which affection has marked out for its devotion by neat enclosures and the most delicate care. We commend such examples to more general emulation.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY.—The Hon. Francis Granger, of New York, has issued a call for a meeting of the National Whigs of that State, with a view to the re-organization of the National Whig party. The Baltimore Patriot, while expressing its gratification at this evidence of patriotism, because it "would gladly see a re-organization of the Whig party upon its original principles," says "there are difficulties in the way of Mr. Granger, we fear he will find insuperable." He proposes returning to the Syracuse platform. This might unite the Whigs of New York, but it contains doctrines which scarcely goes far enough for Massachusetts or Connecticut, and yet goes too far for the Whigs south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Here is the circular of Mr. Granger, from which the character of the proposed reorganization of the National Whig party may be gathered:

ALBANY, October 28th, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—Upon consultation among a number of National Whigs from different parts of the State it has been deemed advisable to call a convention to assemble at this place early in January to reinstate the Whig party on its old platform recently discarded at Auburn.

TABACCO.—Tobacco is produced to the extent of 4,480,000,000 pounds annually, and is used by eight hundred millions of men.—Opium, among 400,000,000 of men; Indian Hemp among 250,000; Betel-Nut, (or Pinang,) among 100,000,000 of men; Cocca, among 10,000,000 of men.

VANDALISM PUNISHED.—A man has been fined \$100 at Wilmington, N. C., for defacing a monument in a grave yard.

A PUBLIC GRIEVANCE.

We hear frequent and bitter complaints on the part of the travelling community against the present stage arrangement between this place and Norfolk, or rather Portsmouth. Instead of conveying passengers over Norfolk, they are set down in Portsmouth; and if from inclination or necessity, they wish to go to Norfolk, they are subjected to a considerable additional expense, besides the delay and inconvenience attendant upon such arrangement. We have heard of passengers being taxed from \$1 to \$5 in addition to stage fare, in order to have themselves and baggage transported from Portsmouth to Norfolk. This is a peculiar hardship upon ladies, for it is sometimes very difficult to obtain hacks at all, and in cold, rainy weather it will be infinitely worse than it is now. We have no objection to permitting all who desire it to stop in Portsmouth; but it seems nothing but fair and just that a public conveyance carrying passengers \$3 from Elizabeth City to Norfolk, ought to deliver them in Norfolk, and not stop short at Portsmouth. The same difficulties occur in getting from Norfolk to the stage office in Portsmouth.

This is a public grievance, of which the travelling community are justly complaining, and which ought to be remedied.

The Baltimore Steam Packet Company have put a new and elegant steamer—the Louisiana—upon the Bay route between Baltimore and Norfolk. The Louisiana made an excursion from Norfolk to the Cape of Virginia on Friday last, and her performances gave general satisfaction. The members of the Internal Improvement Convention and a large number of citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinities were of the party. Upon arriving at Old Point, the Army officers and Fort Mifflin Band were taken on board and added much to the delightful excursion. A beautiful speaking trumpet was presented to Capt. Russell, accompanied by a speech by Dr. Mallory, to which the captain made an appropriate response. The Louisiana returned a little after 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

For several days past, the eyes of the nation have been turned upon the Empire State to see how she had pronounced in the election of the 7th. The canvass has been a complete jumble from beginning to end. There were four candidates for the Governorship, viz: Seymour, (present incumbent) Suffolk Democrat, Bronson, Hardshell Democrat; Clark, Seward Whig; and Ullman, Know Nothing. Distinct party lines were not drawn. The Nebraska question was an issue, and the Maine Liquor Law was another and the most formidable issue in the contest. Out of this chaotic mass it was as yet impossible (up to Saturday night's mail) to deduce any conclusive result as to the Governorship.

P. S.—Last night's mail leave the matter still in doubt, though Seymour seemed to hold the chances of success. Wood, Dem., elected Mayor of New York City. Twenty-six Whigs elected to Congress.—If Clark, the abolition Seward-Whig candidate for Governor, is defeated, we should be satisfied.

Independent action, it seems to us, is the only alternative left for us of the South.

This remark is applied by the Asheville "Spectator" to its Northern Whig brethren. It cannot stand their "higher-law" heresies, and, upon a calm review of the whole question, concludes that the Whig party South must sever its connection with the Whig party North, and that "independent action is the only alternative left" to Southern Whiggery. We are glad to witness this evidence of patriotism on the part of a North Carolina Whig paper.—The "Spectator" has spoken out. Will other Whig papers have the boldness to follow its lead?

SINGULAR.—The last line ever set by Mr. Charlton, a Pittsburgh printer, whose death occurred lately, was this—
"And even at last the solemn hour shall come." Having done this, he staggered from his case, under a sudden attack of disease, and in a few days died and was buried. The solemn hour had come.

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It is proposed to issue an address to the Whigs throughout the State, in which the principles of the National Whig party will be plainly declared, expressing a decided opposition to the Nebraska Bill, as a violation of the Missouri Compromise, and adhering to the Whig principles established by the National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, pledging ourselves to oppose all propositions for the fusion of the Whig party with any other, for the purpose of forming a sectional party, based upon the agitation of the day. The time for decisive action has arrived, and the coming winter will determine whether a National Whig party shall cease to exist.

Should your views coincide with those herein expressed, be pleased to forward your name, together with the names of such other reliable men in your neighborhood as you may select, to James Kidd, Esq., of this city, without delay, that they may be printed with the address.

By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS GRANGER.

This movement (says the Richmond Enquirer) is of very little interest to us of the South; for, in the first place, it contemplates the restoration of the Whig party on the basis of opposition to the Nebraska Bill; and, in the second place, it must result in a ridiculous failure. Considering that the great issue between the North and the South is the reinstatement of the Missouri restriction, one would think Mr. Francis Granger could not claim much sympathy of us in behalf of his desperate enterprise. For desperate we must regard it when we recollect the power of Seward and the strength of the Auburn organization.

It is absurd in these days to talk of having any stable political organization on "the principles of the Whig party." Those principles, one and all, are obsolete; and other living, urgent issues press upon the public mind. The "National" Whigs of New York may take some heart from the disgraceful defeat of Clark, and the Saratoga ticket, but this experiment to revive the Silver Grey organization of 1848, will simply serve to illustrate their impotence. The only hope of making head against Seward, rests on the possibility of restoring the harmony and supremacy of the Democracy.

THE HON. J. C. DOBBIN AND THE SENATORSHIP.

We perceive by the following article which we take from the Washington Union of Tuesday last, that this gentleman, whose elevation to the United States Senate was anxiously desired by hosts of admirers in and out of the State, has written a letter to his friends at home, expressing a desire that his name may not be used in connection with the Senatorship to be supplied by the approaching Legislature.

While his friends in the State will sincerely regret this determination of Mr. Dobbin, it is nevertheless gratifying to reflect that his services will not be lost to the country, but that he will continue to occupy his present distinguished position, which he has filled with such marked ability and signal success, since the inauguration of the present administration. He has administered the affairs of the Navy Department in a manner alike creditable to himself, his State and his country; and under his continued management, that arm of the public service will be rendered infinitely more efficient than ever before.

It is also gratifying to North Carolina pride to witness the strong hold which her favorite son has upon the confidence and esteem of President Pierce.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.—It is well known that the name of Mr. Dobbin has been associated recently, by the public press and in conversation with the senatorial honors soon to be conferred by the Legislature of North Carolina on two of her statesmen. It is also, perhaps, equally well known that he is a gentleman of great popularity in his native State, and that he has hosts of friends who are enthusiastic in their desire to elevate him to the Senate, for which his prudence, his sound judgment, and eloquence so well fit him.

We learn, however, upon inquiry, that the honorable Secretary has very recently written to his friends at home, desiring them not to present his name to the Legislature as a candidate for election to the Senate. We have reason to know, also, that the relations between the President and Mr. D. are not merely agreeable, but are of that warm and friendly and confidential character which causes the President to be deeply solicitous that he should remain in the cabinet. We believe it will be conceded by all that Mr. Dobbin has administered the department over which he presides with impartiality, ability, and energy; that his suggestive mind, animated by a deep interest in the navy, has already presented for consideration reforms calculated to infuse a new spirit into our gallant navy, and make it truly "a right arm of defence." North Carolina may well be proud of her son, and well may the President be happy to retain the benefit of his prudent counsels, his ardent friendship, and his untiring energy.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—A gentleman informs the Fayetteville North Carolinian, that a most horrible outrage was committed near Graham, Alamance county, last week, by a negro man. The negro went to the house of a poor widow woman who lived alone with her daughter, and commenced taking off her clothes. The woman interfered and ordered him off, when he took up the fire poker and killed her with it, and then commenced beating the girl. After a hard scuffle he left her dead as he thought. About day light she revived sufficiently to crawl out into the yard and by signs made her situation known. The negro has been arrested and confined in jail. We understand his master expressed a willingness that he should be hung on the spot, but it was thought best to let the law take its course.

The receipts of the N. C. State Fair, amounted to \$4,500.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION AT SALISBURY.

According to a call made some time since through the papers, a Convention of the friends of Internal Improvement was held in Salisbury on the 2d inst. On calling the roll about one hundred and fifty delegates were ascertained to be in attendance, representing sixteen counties. The Convention was organized by the election of David Reid, of Duplin, as President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention, being deeply impressed with the necessity of the State of North Carolina establishing some general principle which should guide them in affording aid to corporations in the construction of Rail Roads or other works of Internal Improvement, do recommend to the Legislature to lend its aid by subscribing two-thirds of the Capital Stock necessary for the construction of such works alone as shall, in their opinion, tend to develop the resources of our State, and to concentrate the trade thereof upon some one or more points upon our sea-board or navigable waters, within our own borders; and when it is ascertained that individuals or counties will subscribe the remaining sum required for such construction.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, that two-thirds of the Capital Stock necessary to complete the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbor, via Kinston and Newbern, and also the extension of the North Carolina Central Railroad West from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, be appropriated by the State, as soon as one-third of the Capital necessary for the construction of the same shall be subscribed by individuals and counties.

Resolved, That it is expedient to construct a main trunk line of Rail Road from the most eligible point on Beaufort Harbor through Onslow, via Kenansville, Clinton and Fayetteville, to Salisbury, and thence West by the most practicable route to the Tennessee line—that said line is strictly a great State work, and that the Legislature be requested to appropriate two-thirds of the amount of the cost necessary for the construction of such work.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina the passage of an act for the North Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Rail Road Company, to run from the town of Wilmington, or from some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, through the town of Charlotte, to the Tennessee line, and that the State subscribe two-thirds of the stock necessary for the completion of this object, so soon as one-third shall be subscribed by private stockholders.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature of North Carolina the passage of an act authorizing the counties and corporate towns through which or near to which, said Rail Roads may pass, to subscribe such sums as may be regarded judicious, after the sense of said counties and towns may have been taken in relation thereto.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Mecklenburg,

Resolved, That the next Legislature of the State be requested to make such further appropriation as may be necessary to insure the speedy completion of the North Carolina Rail Road.

On motion of Mr. McKee, of Cumberland,

Resolved, That the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention be a committee to prepare an address and submit to the next General Assembly the proceedings of this body.

The friends of Internal Improvement in Virginia held a Convention in Norfolk last week, and adopted resolutions recommending certain important enterprises tending to the development of the resources of the old Commonwealth. The following are the resolutions adopted—the first three being reported by one committee, and the regular agenda by another:

Resolved, That it is of the first importance to the State of Virginia as well as to other Southern and Southwestern States, that a line of steamers be formed to connect the waters of the Chesapeake Bay with the European ports.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to memorialize the Legislature of Virginia to adopt such measures and give such aid, as in its wisdom may seem best calculated to effect the above object.

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to present this subject to the consideration of such other Southern and Southwestern States, as they may think will be disposed to co-operate in this enterprise.

Mr. Mallory reported the following resolutions from the committee of 13:

1st. **Resolved,** That a connection between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Ohio is of paramount importance to the welfare of the State; and that the lines of improvement designed to effect this object should be prosecuted with all our energies and with all the resources at our command.

2d. **Resolved,** That without concert of action and unity of purpose, we cannot hope to succeed in establishing a system which will be essentially State in its character and objects, and which will secure to the cities of Virginia the trade within and beyond our border to which they are justly entitled.

3d. **Resolved,** That the Covington and Ohio Railroad being the main stem of communication between the internal improvements of Eastern Virginia and the West, is a great State work which should be constructed by the State with as little delay as practicable—having due regard to the financial condition of the State.

4th. **Resolved,** That the James River and Kanawha Canal is an equally important link in this connection, and ought to be extended to the Eastern terminus of the Covington and Ohio railroad, simultaneously with the prosecution of that work.

5th. **Resolved,** That as a valuable auxiliary for the transit of heavy tonnage, the Kanawha River should be improved to the highest practicable point for steamboat navigation.

6th. **Resolved,** That the lines of railway on the North and South side of James River are equally entitled to the fostering care of the Legislature, and this Convention

recommends to that body to afford them such additional aid as may be necessary for the completion of their respective works.

Resolved, That in order to harmonize and unite conflicting interests which defeated and still jeopardize further appropriations for the prosecution of these great State lines, this Convention recommend that the gauge of the Covington and Ohio railroad shall be fixed by law at five feet; and that if the Central Railroad Company shall deem it expedient to change the gauge of their road to a corresponding width, that the Legislature ought to provide for a direct subscription to that Company to an amount necessary to pay them the cost of such change of gauge.

From the Lowell American. UNLAWFUL OATHS OR OBLIGATIONS.

At the criminal term of the Court of Common Pleas, now being held in Lowell, Bishop, J., presiding, the following case was called, yesterday (Friday).

The case on trial was the Commonwealth vs. Michael Reardon for rape.—District Attorney Train, for Government; B. F. Butler and Daniel Needham for defendant.

H. C. Snow, of Groton, having testified for the government, Mr. Butler, on cross-examination, asked him the following question:

Do you belong to a Secret Society popularly called Know Nothings?

Mr. Snow having denied that he did, and stoutly persisting in the denial, the question was put in a different form, when he was finally driven to the wall, and asked leave of the Court to consult counsel.

The liberty was politely granted by Judge Bishop, who gave the Jury a recess of ten minutes on account of the delay.

When Mr. Snow again took the stand, the question was again asked,—upon which he promptly replied: I cannot answer that question without criminating myself, and subjecting myself to punishment. Again and again was the question urged by the ingenious counsel for the defendant, every time assuming some new form, but being the same fearful visage to this disciple of the secret order, until, at last, having detained the court more than two hours, and exhausted everybody's patience he replied, "I do."

Ques. How long have you belonged to it? Ans. About four or five months. Q. Is it a secret society? A. It is. Q. Did you take any oath, or obligation, in joining that society? A. I did take an obligation. Q. Was it in form of an oath? A. I do not know. Q. How was it administered to you—did you hold up your hand, when it was administered? A. I did. Q. Did you call upon God to witness the obligation? A. I think I did. "So help me God," were the last words. Q. Are there different degrees in that society? A. There are. Q. How many have you taken? A. Two. Q. Does Dr. Norman Smith (a witness in this case) belong to that society? A. I have seen him at the meetings. Q. Have you ever seen John A. Gardner (another witness) at the meetings of the society? A. I have. Q. Have you ever seen Dea. John Pingree (another witness) at the meetings of the society? A. I have. Q. What is the form of the institution? A. I shall not tell, as it will criminate me, and expose me to punishment.

If the Court remarked to the witnesses that he had a right to protect himself if he had taken an oath contrary to the law he was not bound to criminate himself. But, said Judge Bishop, this is a startling revelation, that men take obligations in secret societies, which are regarded by them as of higher authority than those administered in this Court.

A. M. Gage was then called. He testified in a frank, humorous manner that he once joined the order, but left it some three months ago. Mr. Butler called his attention to an exposition of the oath, published in the Boston Post, of Oct. 25th, which Mr. Gage seemed to think was about the kind of an oath administered to him, though he did not remember exactly. From his testimony, we judge he had become disgusted with the order, and exposed its secrets without any misgivings.

Dr. Norman Smith called. Q. Do you belong to a secret society, opposed to aliens? A. I do, to a society which is calculated to exercise a political influence. Q. Does it not also exercise a religious influence? A. Some think it does. Q. Can a Roman Catholic join that society? A. Not if he is a foreigner. Q. Can he if he is an American-born citizen? A. No. Q. Can he if his wife is a Catholic, and he is a Protestant? A. No. Q. What is the object of the society?

The Dr., drawing himself up to his full height, and extending in a statesman-like manner his right arm, replied with great eloquence, "To protect our liberty, sir," at the same time bringing his right hand, with great violence, down upon the judge's bench and making the court house echo with the sound of his hand, as well as the music of his voice.

Q. What is the form of initiation and character of the obligation you take? A. I can not tell. Q. Why? A.—Because I have bound myself so to do. But have you not sworn before this court to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth? A. I shall not tell, unless I am obliged to.

The court here asked the witness if he thought by answering he would expose himself to punishment? to which he answered yes.

Q. Did you assist in getting up the lodge at Groton? A. I did. Q. Are you an officer in the lodge? A. I am. Q.—What office do you hold? A. I cannot answer that question without criminating myself, and exposing myself to punishment.

We shall take occasion (the Lowell American says) to allude to the subject in our next paper.

MISTAKE.—The Standard states that there was a mistake in the first publication of Gov. Reid's proclamation, setting apart a day for thanksgiving in this State. It should be Thursday, 30th November, instead of the 23rd.

DEATH OF MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—Washington, Nov. 9.—Mrs. Hamilton, widow of the late Alexander Hamilton, died here this morning, in the 98th year of her age. She gradually gave way under her natural infirmities.

The President of the United States, we are happy to be able to say, has entirely recovered from his late indisposition. [Washington Star.

Annual papers announce the marriage of Miss Lucy Long to Mr. Henry Smith. "Oh, take your time, Miss Lucy."

The famous saying of Will Shakespeare, "There is a divinity which shapes our ends," is exemplified in the employment of some thousand pretty girls at Milford, in making gentlemen's gaiter boots.

An inveterate bachelior being asked by a sentimental young miss, why he did not secure some fond one's company, in his voyage on the ocean of life. He replied, "I would if I were sure such an ocean would be pacific."

MARRIED.

In Norfolk on Thursday Evening, November 9th, by Rev. Mr. Winston, Dr. Robert H. Gordon, to Miss Virginia E. White, all of that city.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

SATURDAY, NOV. 11, 1854.

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina hog round 10 cents. Smithfield hams 10 cents. CORN—White 70, Yellow 72 1/2. Beans, Mixed 70 cents.

WHEAT—Red, \$1 10; White, \$1 30.

FLAXSEED—\$1 40.

POPKIN—\$1 14. Prime \$12 1/2. STAYES—W. O. Prime, \$60. W. O. 1/2. \$48. R. O. 1/2. \$38 1/2. W. O. Heading, \$48. Rough W. O. \$38. T. A. B. \$60 1/2. COTTON—\$1 00. LARD—100 lbs. 10 cents. PEAS—B. E. \$1 08 cents.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Nov. 11.—Flour The market quiet. Howard st. at \$8 3/8. City Mills \$8 25.

Wheat—Quiet and the receipts fall off. About 6,000 bushels offered, with sales of white, good to prime, \$1 85 1/2; family flour do. \$1 90. Red, good to prime, \$1 73 1/2. Inferior lots to 10 cents less.

Corn steady—Only 8,000 bushels offered. Sales of white at prices varying from 70 to 75 cents; yellow 73 1/2 cents. (Times 24-25; Rice, 115-116; Flaxseed \$1 37.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

JOSEPH T. M'CADE REPORTER.

ARRIVED.

Schr Arlita, Simmons, from Norfolk.

John J. Grandy, Phelps, fu Balt.

Leont, Thompson, from do

Wm. B. Burgess, Roughton, do

David Carter, Hoover, from do

Friendship, Melson, from do

C. Carroll, Melson, from do

M. P. Ivey, Hopkins, from do

Charles Addams, Burly, from do

M. R. Zimmerman, Roughton, do

Sarah Ann, Simmons, from do

Grace Garrett, Owens, from do

Empire, Georges, from do

Lucinda, Williams, from do

Ben Spewell, Taylor, from do

Augustus Holley, Edmundson, do

Spewell & Morse, Finer, from do

A. M. P. Wheelock, Holt, fu do

J. C. Pettibone, Phelps, from do

Josephine, from do

Oseola, from do

Surpass, McCabe, from do

M. A. Reid, Simmons, from do

Teumess, Knox, from do

John Hardy, Poyner, from do

Fanny, French, from Norfolk.

Bortie, Gray, from Alexandria.

Industry, Cotton, from Norfolk.

A. Kideck, Dunbar, fu Deep Creek.

Granary, Chadwick, from Norfolk.

Charles Skinner, Forbes, fu do.

S. J. Basnight, Forbes, fu do.

SAILED.

Schr Wm. T. Bryant, Dough, to W. I.

C. V. Casey, King, to do

Buena Vista, Turner, to Baltimore.

John A. Leubury, Smith, to Norfolk.

Wm. E. Ferguson, 11 yd, to do

Baltimore, Sikes, to do

Capit, Sawyer, to do

Lady Tompkins, to do

Eugene, Barnett, to do

Mary Eliza, to do

Martina, Brothers, to do

Nebraska, Purdy, to Baltimore.

James Norum, Ballance, to do

Elijah, Benson, to Deep Creek.

A. C. Williams, Rogers, to Balt.

M. A. Cartwright, Rogers, Norfolk.

Wm. W. Griffin, Liverman, to Balt.

Sarah Ann, Davis, to Charleston.

Keins Point, Harnes, to Norfolk.

Ben Franklin, Ives, to Deep Creek.

Nath. Taylor, Culpepper, to Norfolk.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE.

FURNITURE & CO.

T. F. PARR & Co., at the old established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to manufacture any and every article of the kind.

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders. We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS.

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant BEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the Undertaking business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GRANT PATENT

CORN AND COB MILL.

PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-raisers in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use, not only well adapted for grinding Corn Meal for Stock, but also for the table, and especially Bread Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry in the fall.

Inserting this Mill, no machine or frame work is wanted, only requiring to be fastened to a floor or platform. Easily adjusted and used by anybody, even by a child.

THE LITTLE GIANT has received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fair of Mississippi, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner, as well as the most ready commendation from the thousands witnessing its performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner, and No. 2 warranted to grind 10 bushels of feed or hour with one horse, and offered at the low price of \$44, all complete, ready for attaching the team.—No. 4 at \$66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, VA. BORM & McLEAN, Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water St. nov 14

